Snow Leopard Server Setup: Under the Hood

Session 608

These are confidential sessions—please refrain from streaming, blogging, or taking pictures.

Snow Leopard Server Setup: Under the Hood

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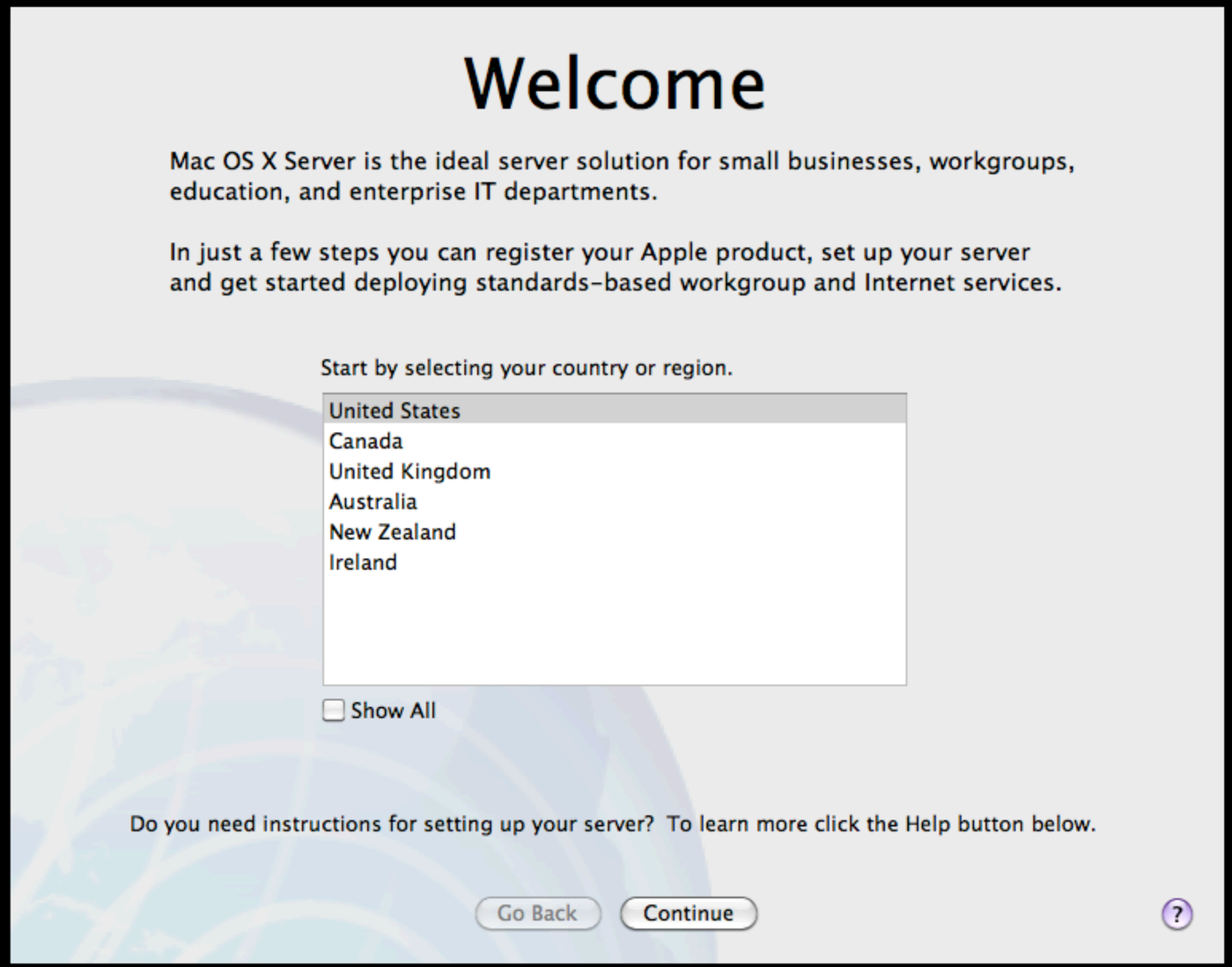
QA Engineer

Eric Firestone
Server Engineer

Introduction

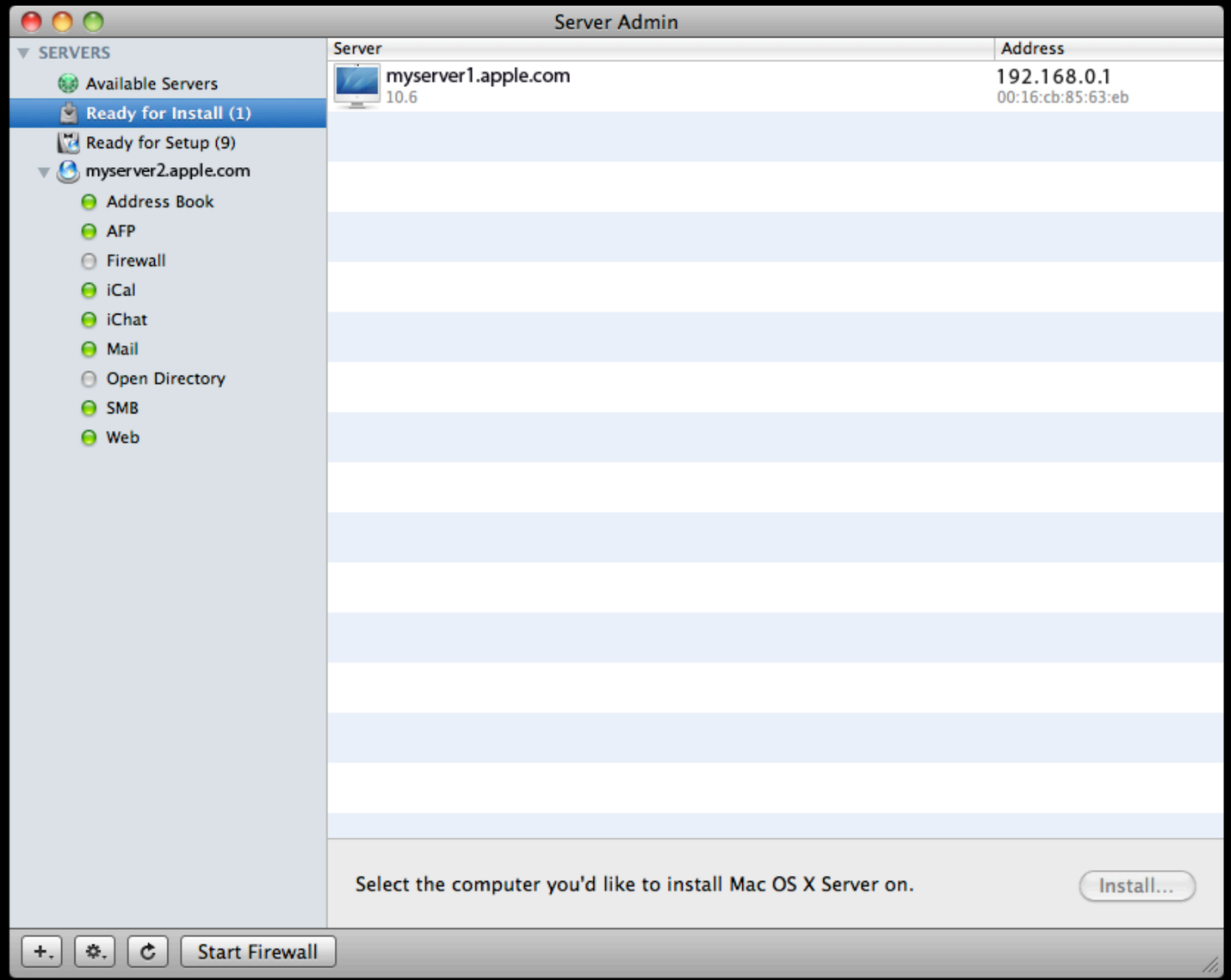
- Explore setup options
- Introduce new features and changes
- Describe what is happening behind the scenes
  - Networking
  - AirPort
  - DNS

Introduction



Installation and Setup

Remote Install and Setup



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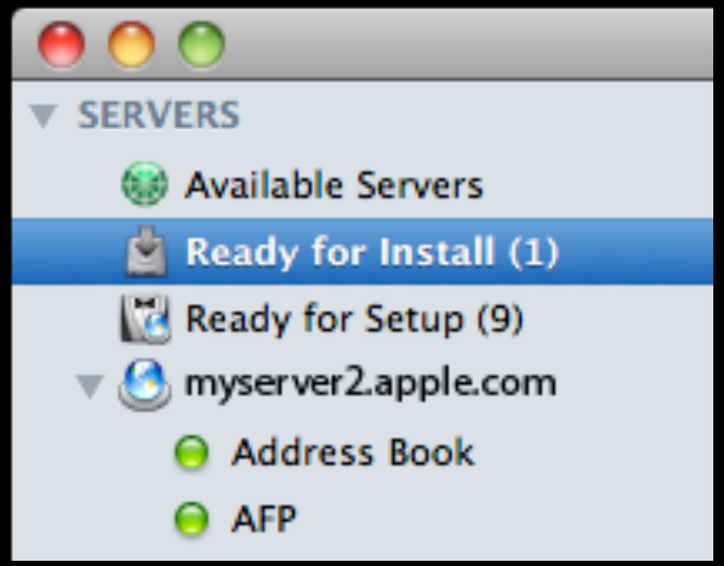

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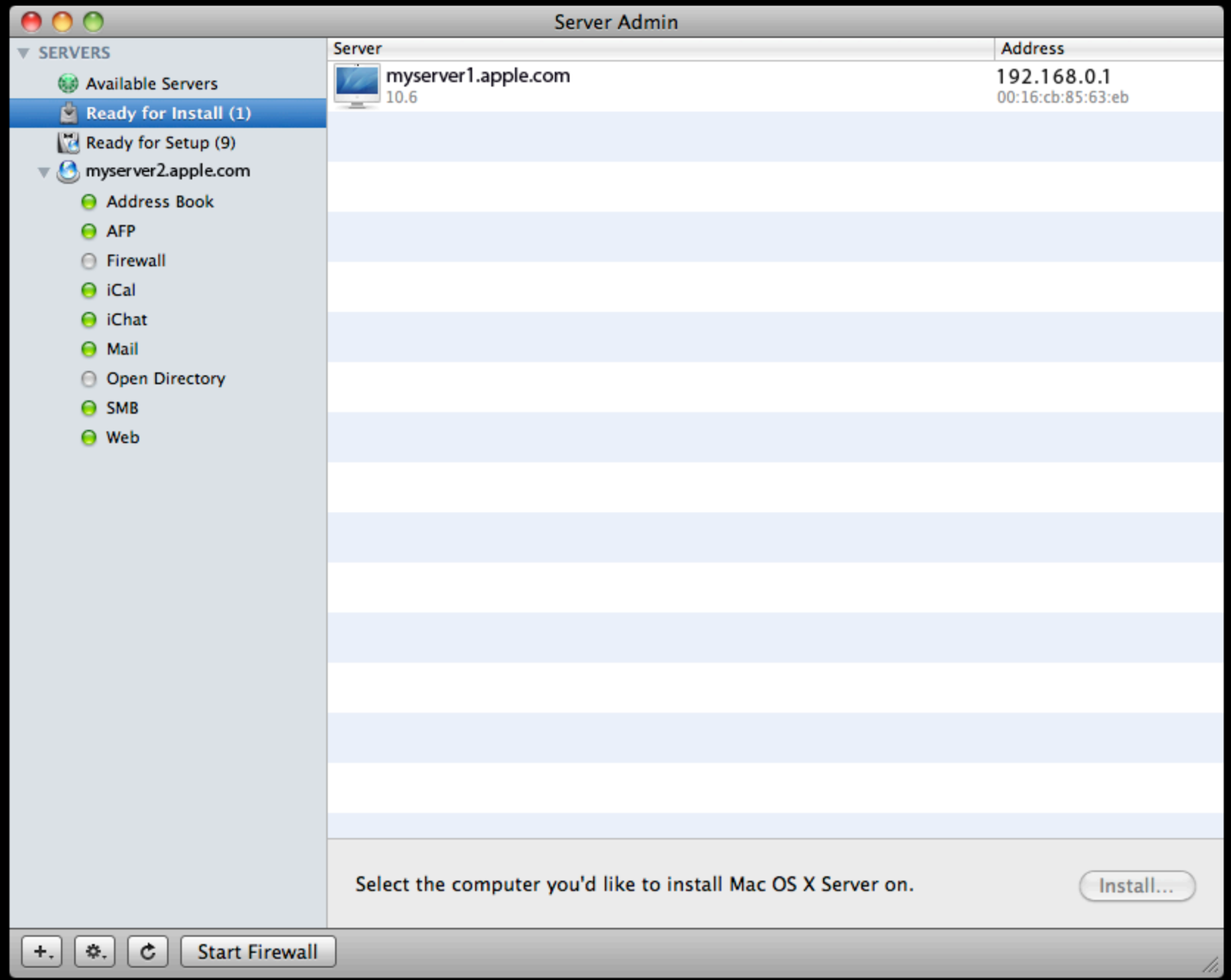
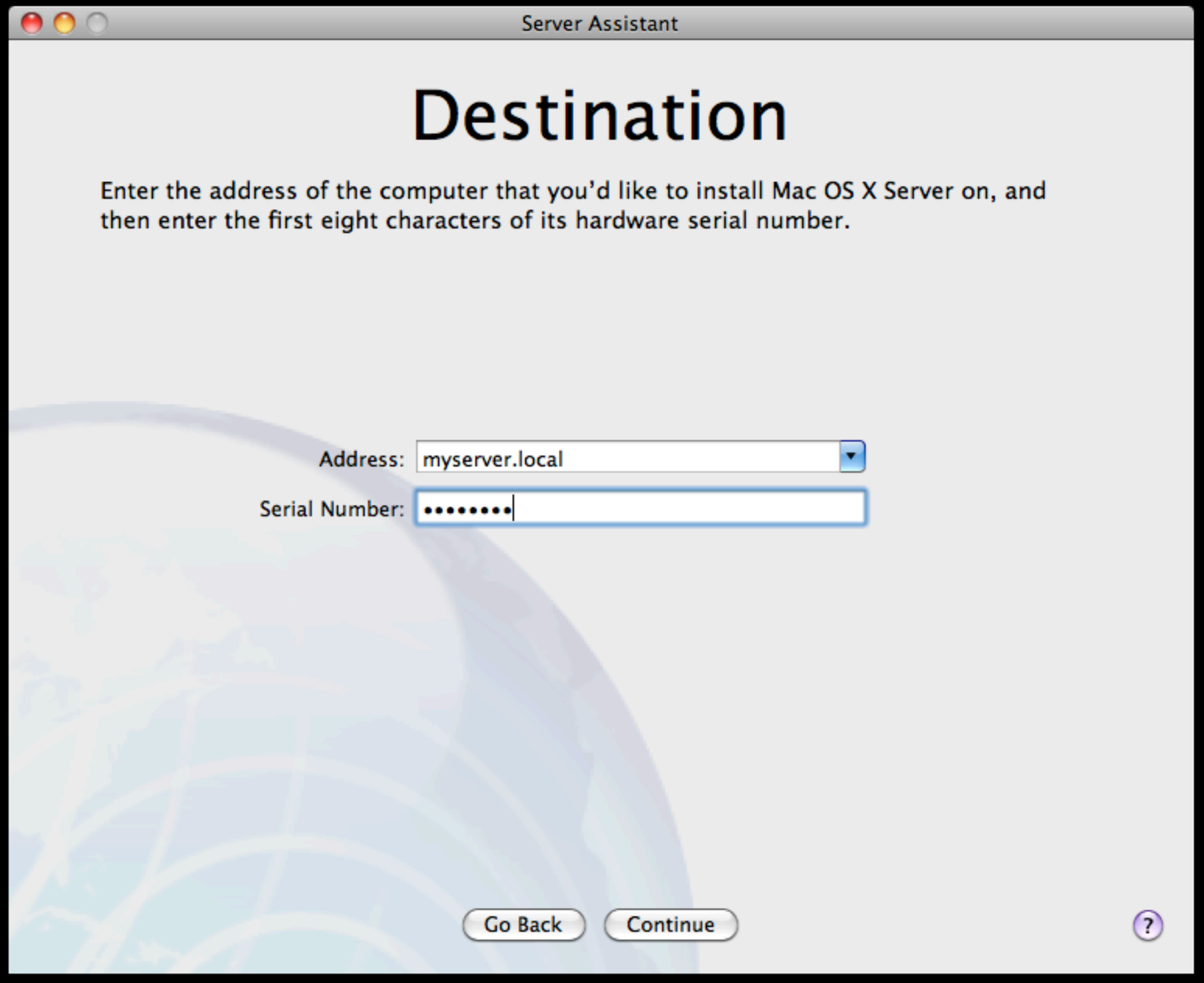


Remote Install



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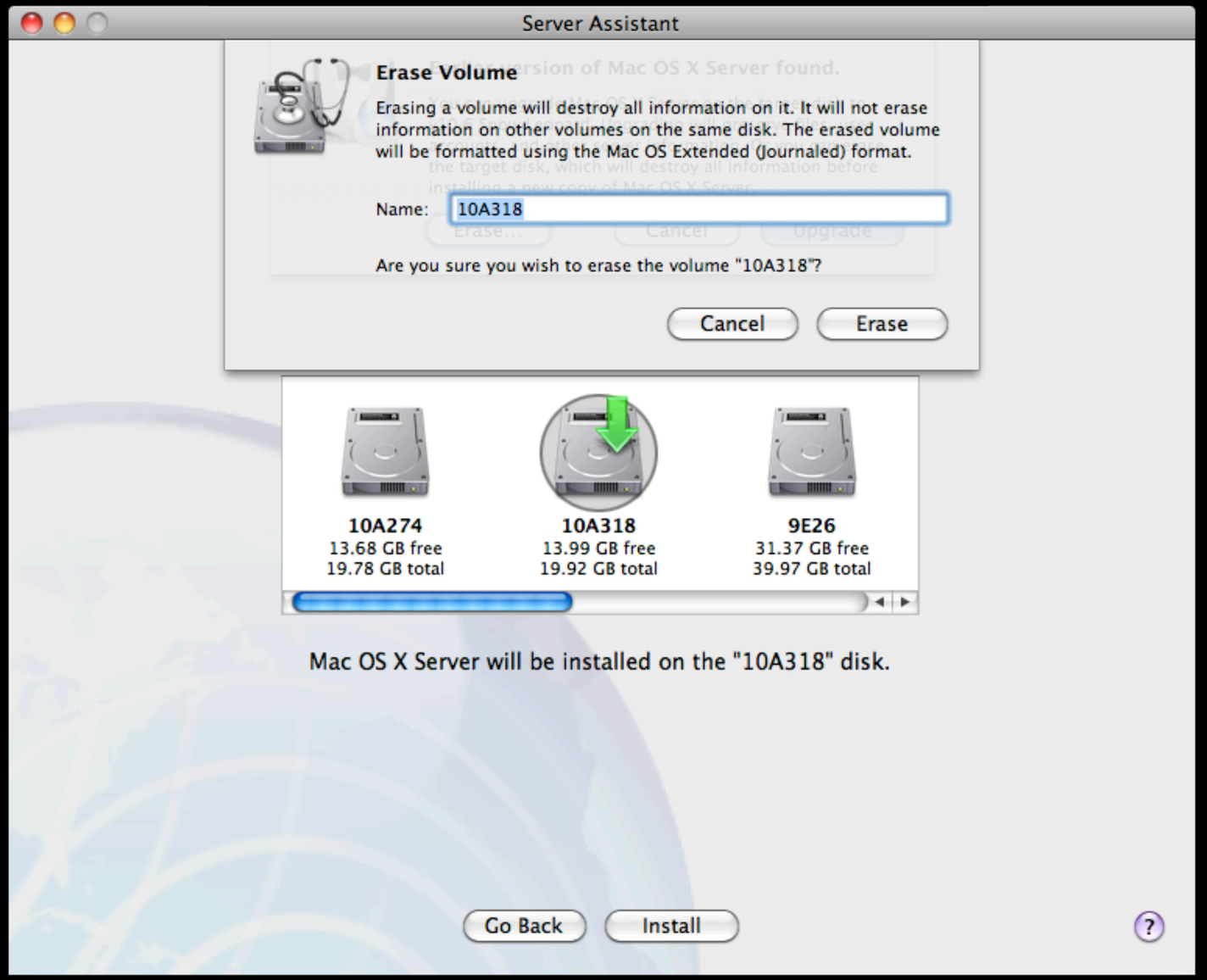

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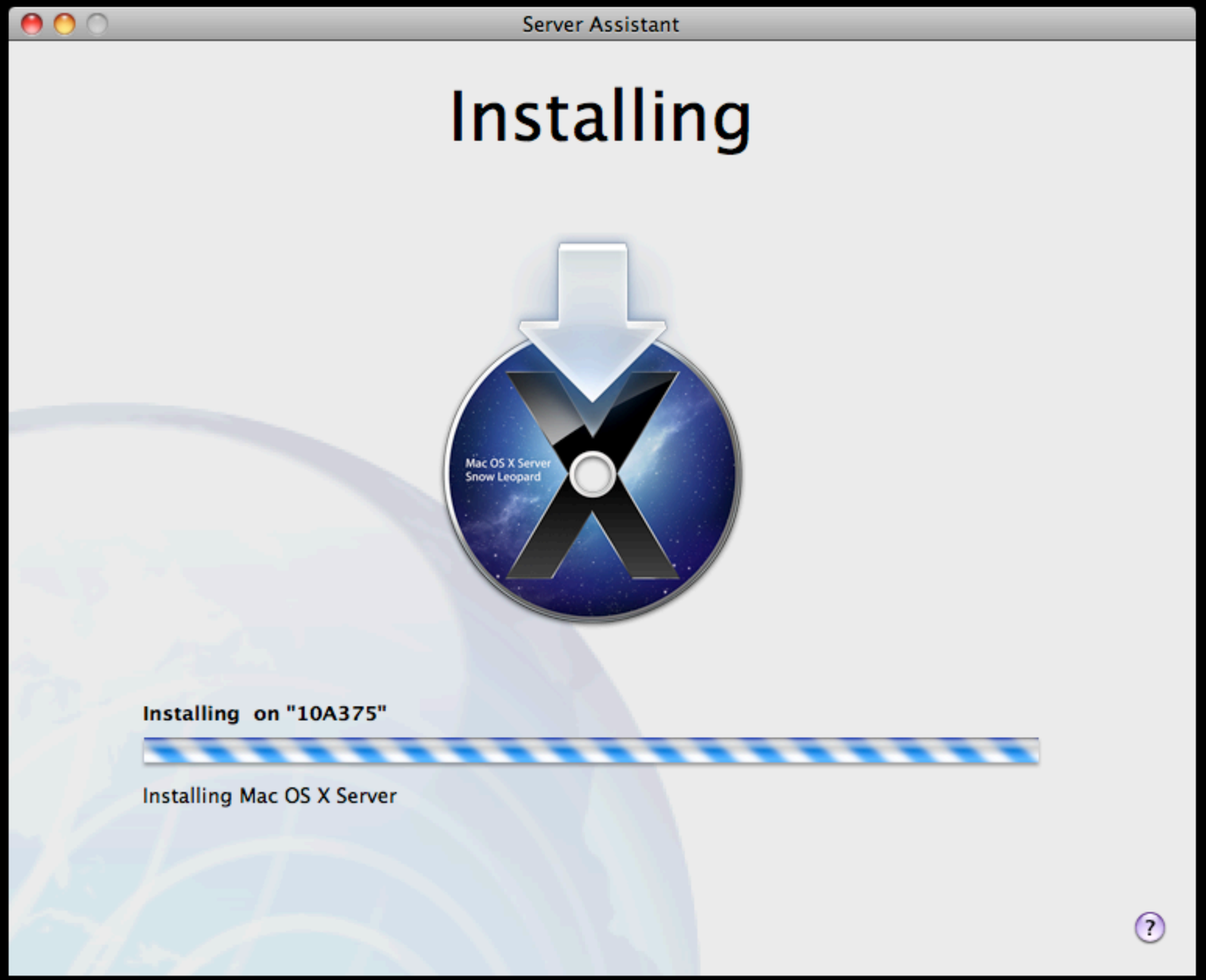

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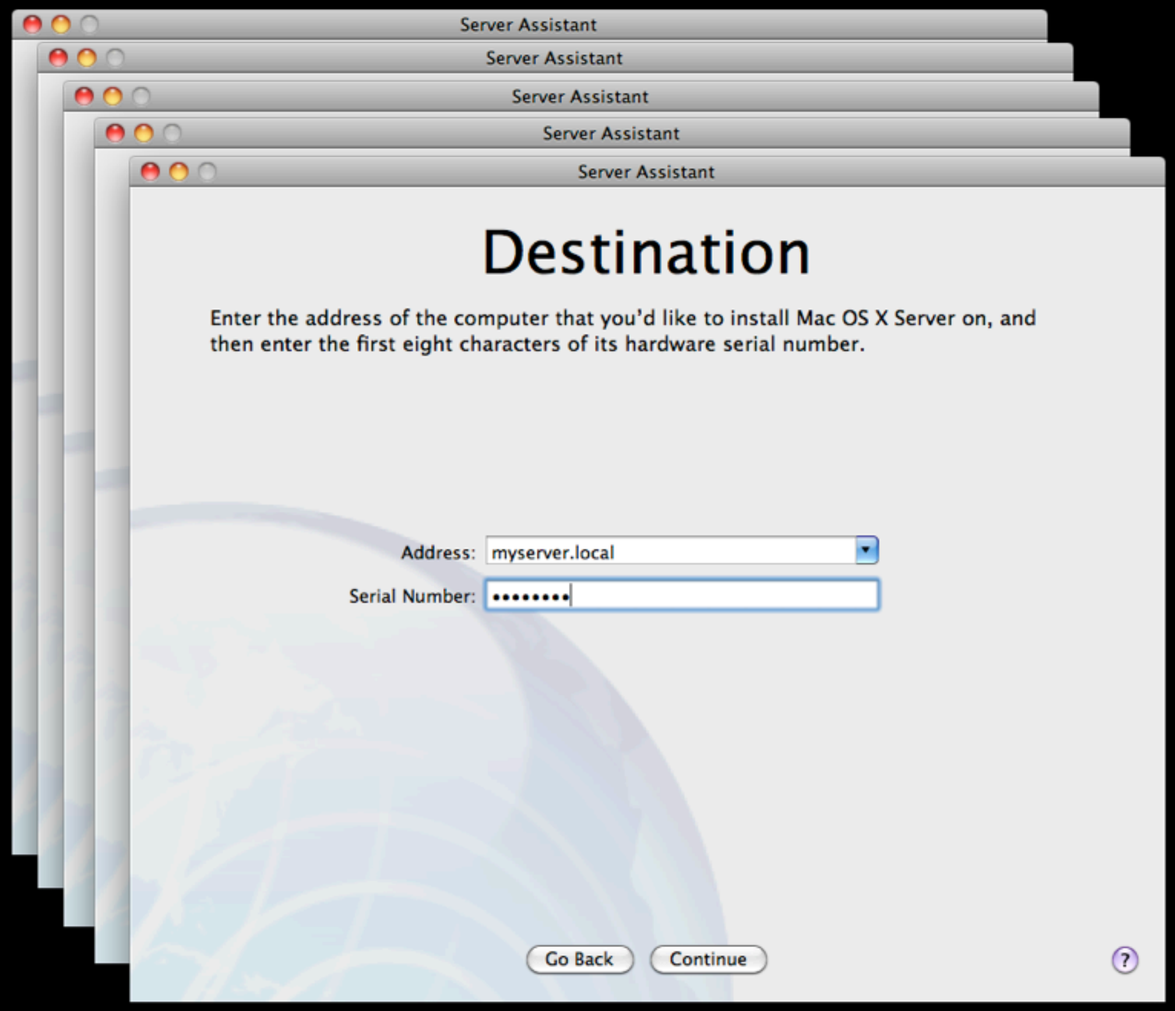
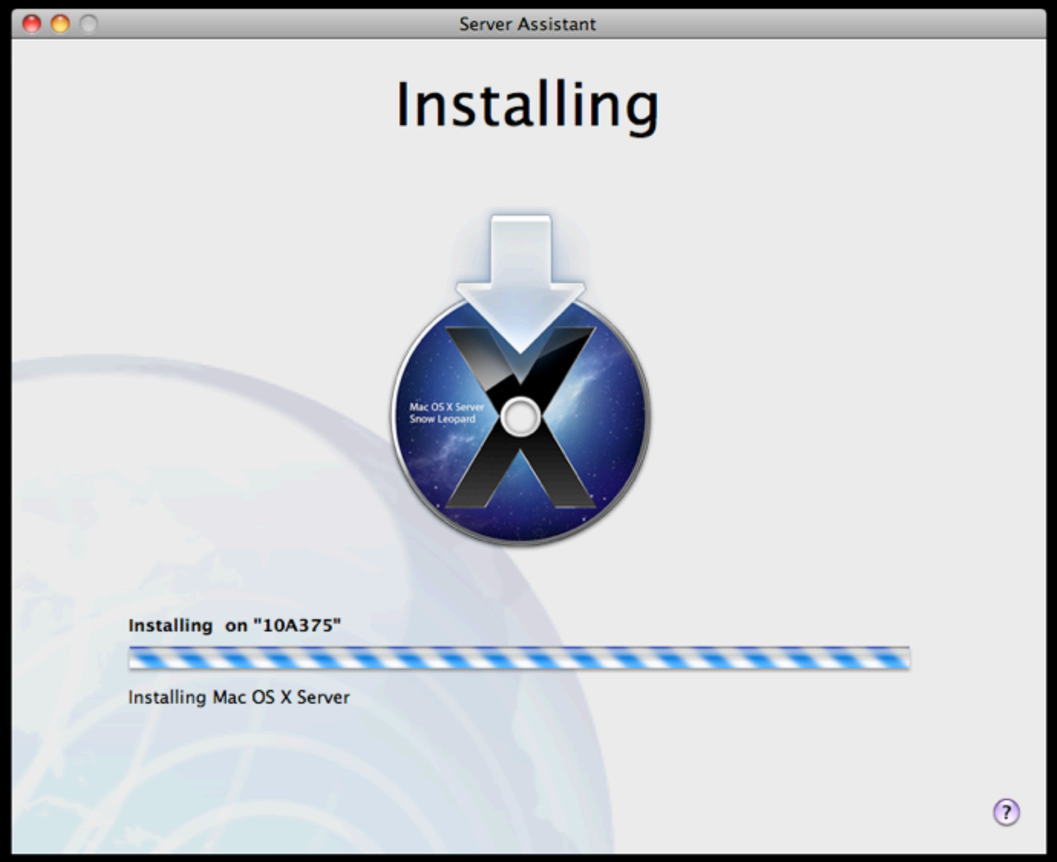
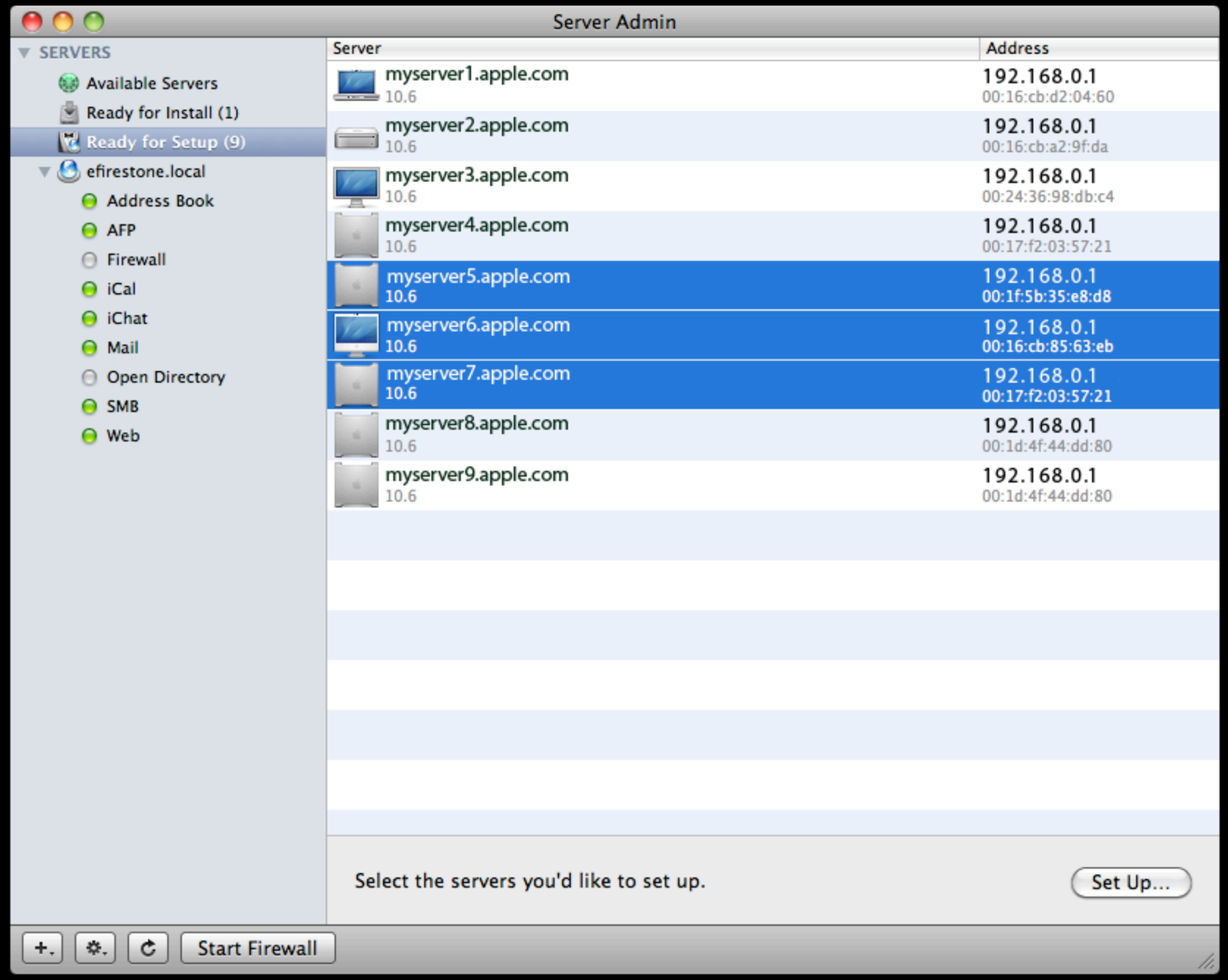
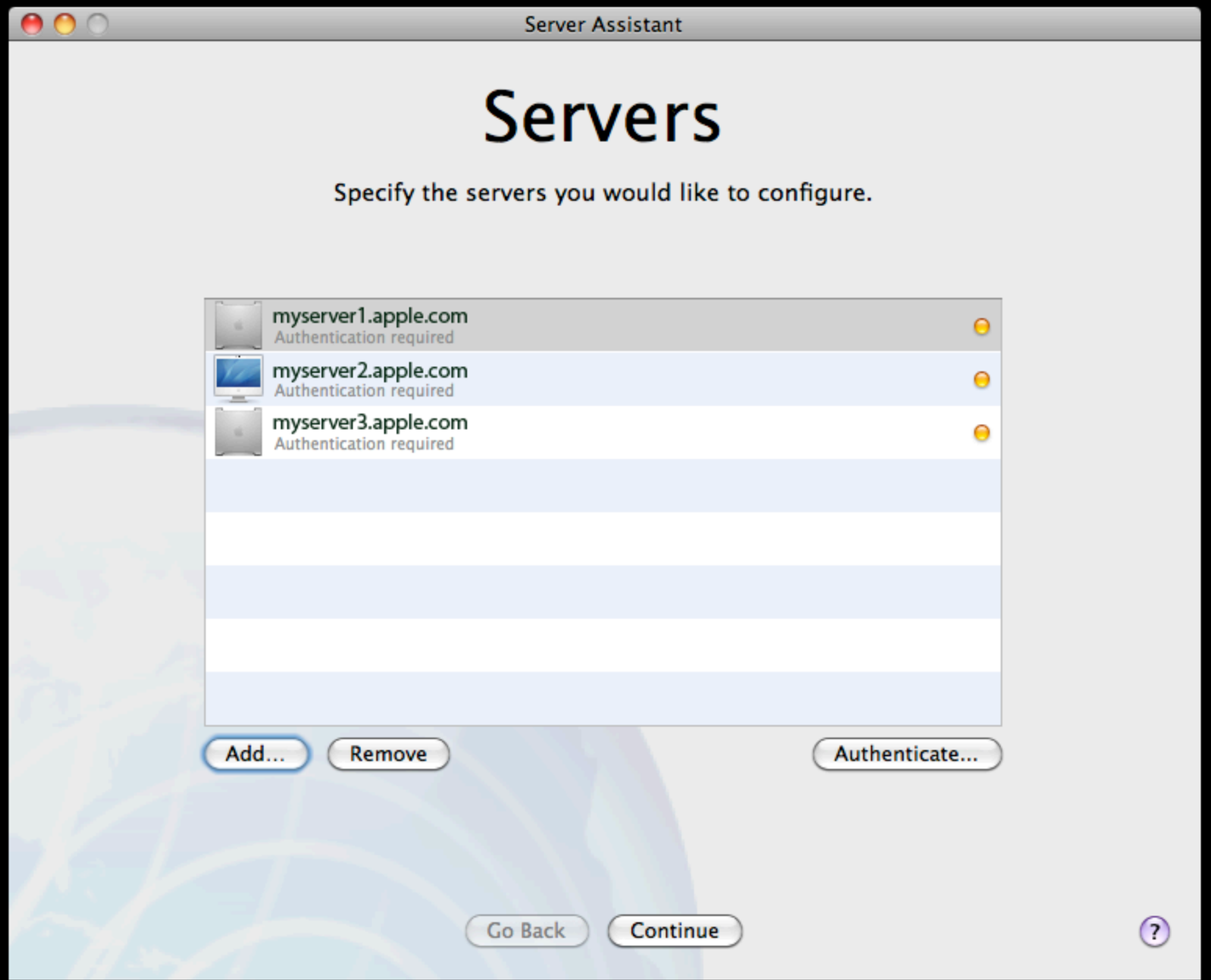




Remote Setup



Remote Setup



New Features

Configuration Silos

Standard

Workgr

dvanced

Transfer an Existing Server?

If you are replacing an existing Mac server, you can connect to it and transfer its information to this new server. You can also transfer information from another volume on this Mac or from a Time Machine backup.

- ○ Transfer the information from an existing server
- ◉ Set up a new server

The information on your other Mac will not be affected. You will not be able to migrate from another server at a later time.

Go Back | Continue | ?

1969

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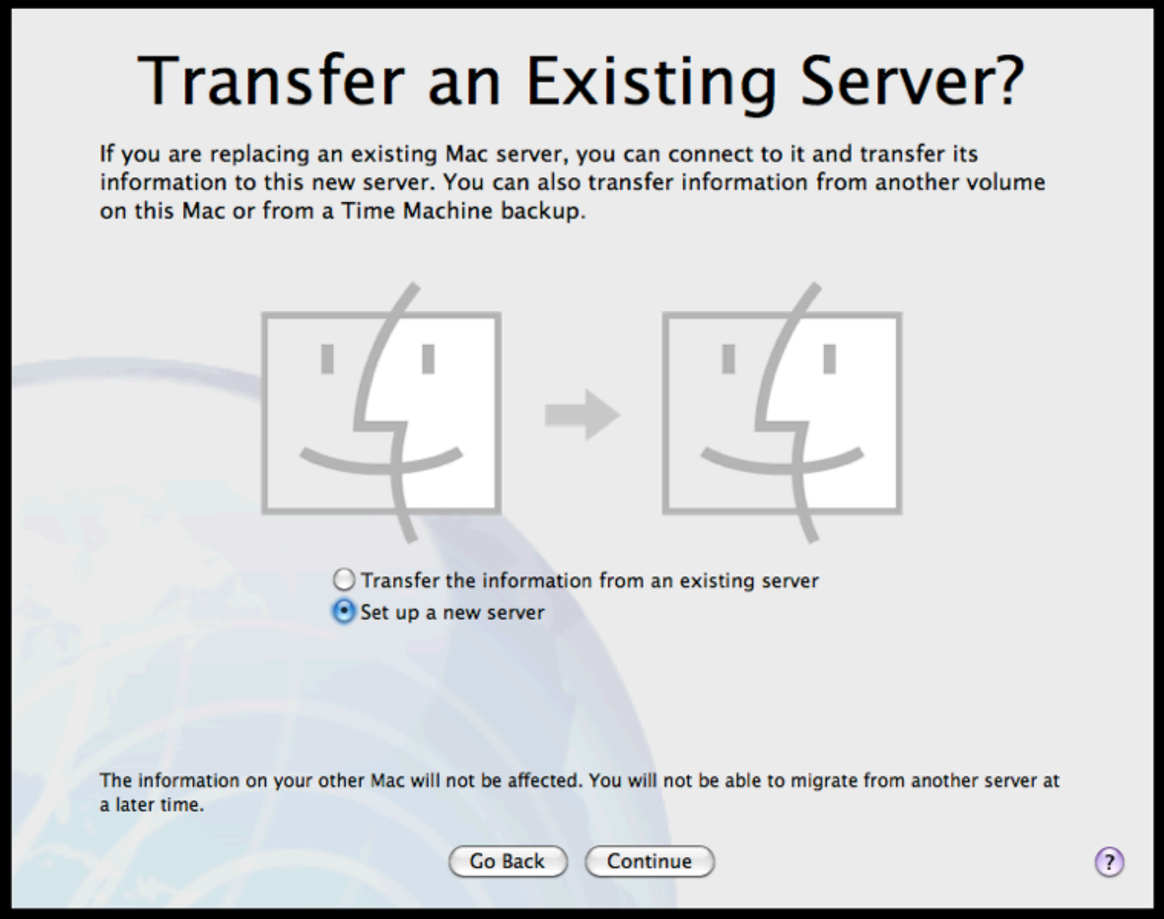
Migration—Under the Hood

- Doesn't touch your other volume
- Good for replacing old servers with new ones
- Not available after setup



Transfer Your Server

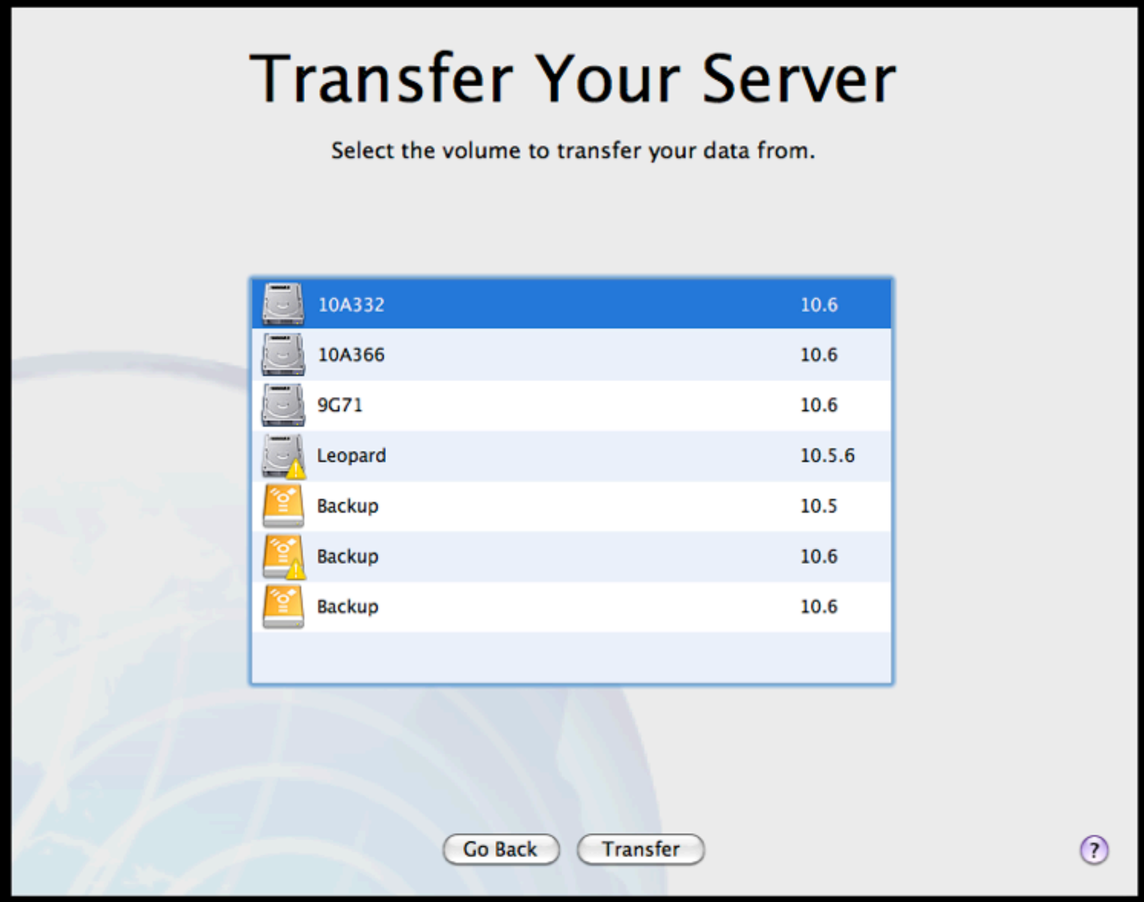
Select the volume to transfer your data from.

10A332	10.6
10A366	10.6
9G71	10.6
Leopard	10.5.6
Backup	10.5
Backup	10.6
Backup	10.6

Go Back Transfer ?

Migration—Under the Hood

- Used for replacing existing servers
- Valid sources
  - Any directly attached volume
  - 10.4, 10.5, 10.6
  - 10.5, 10.6 backups
- Restrictions
  - Same host name
  - No dynamic network addresses
  - No backups of Advanced Leopard configurations



Administrator Account

Create an account that will be used to administer this server.

Name: Administrator

Short Name:

This will be used as the name for the administrator's home folder and cannot be changed.

Password:

Verify:

Password Hint:
(Recommended)

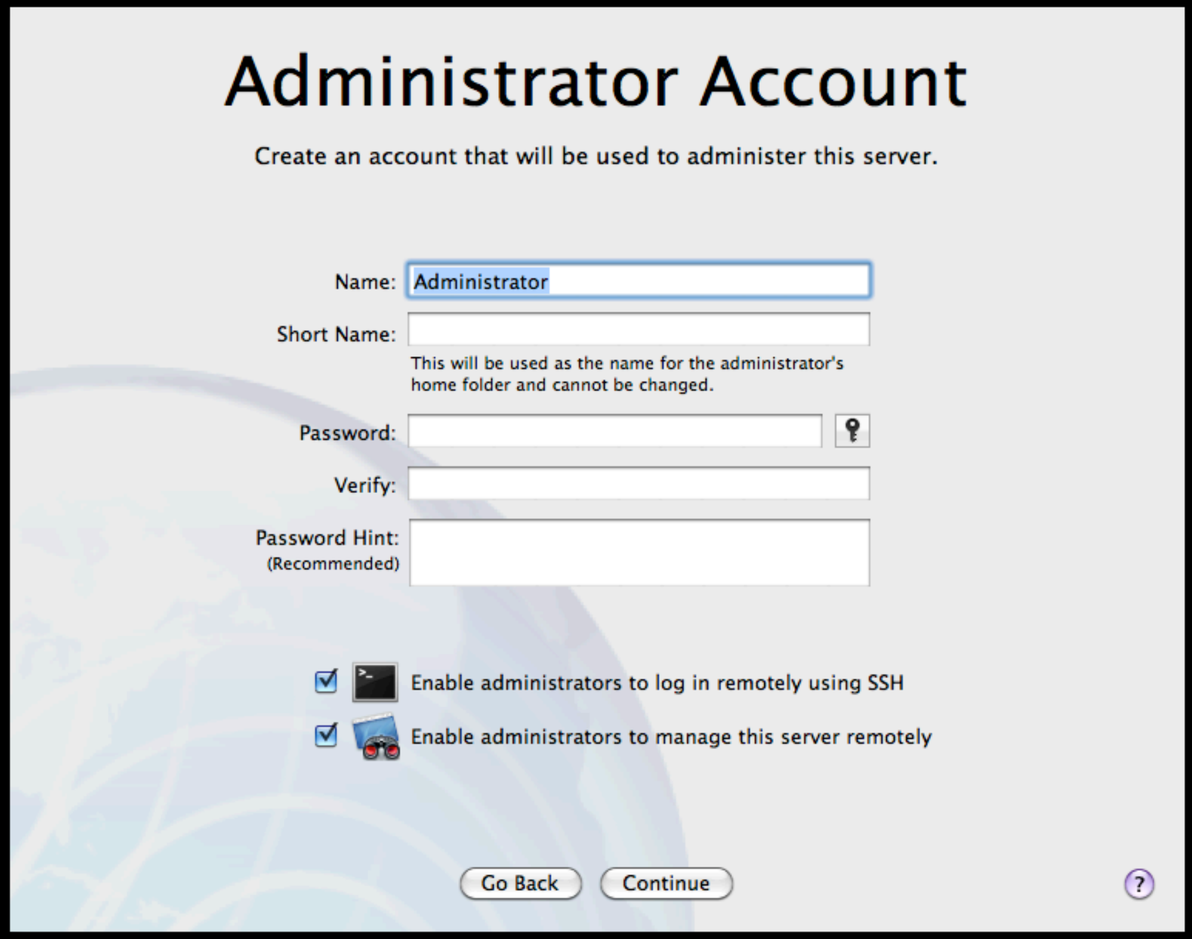
Enable administrators to log in remotely using SSH

Enable administrators to manage this server remotely

Go Back Continue

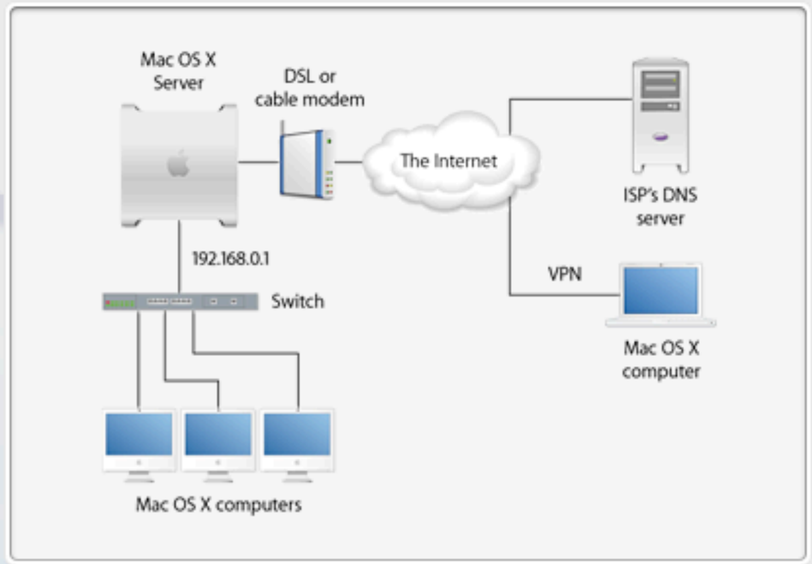
Administrator—Under the Hood

- Admin is always a local admin
- SSH and Apple Remote Desktop enabled at startup
- Can turn them off after setup using checkboxes



Internet Gateway

This server can be an Internet gateway, which will allow the server to share its Internet connection with other computers on the local network.



Configure this server as an Internet gateway

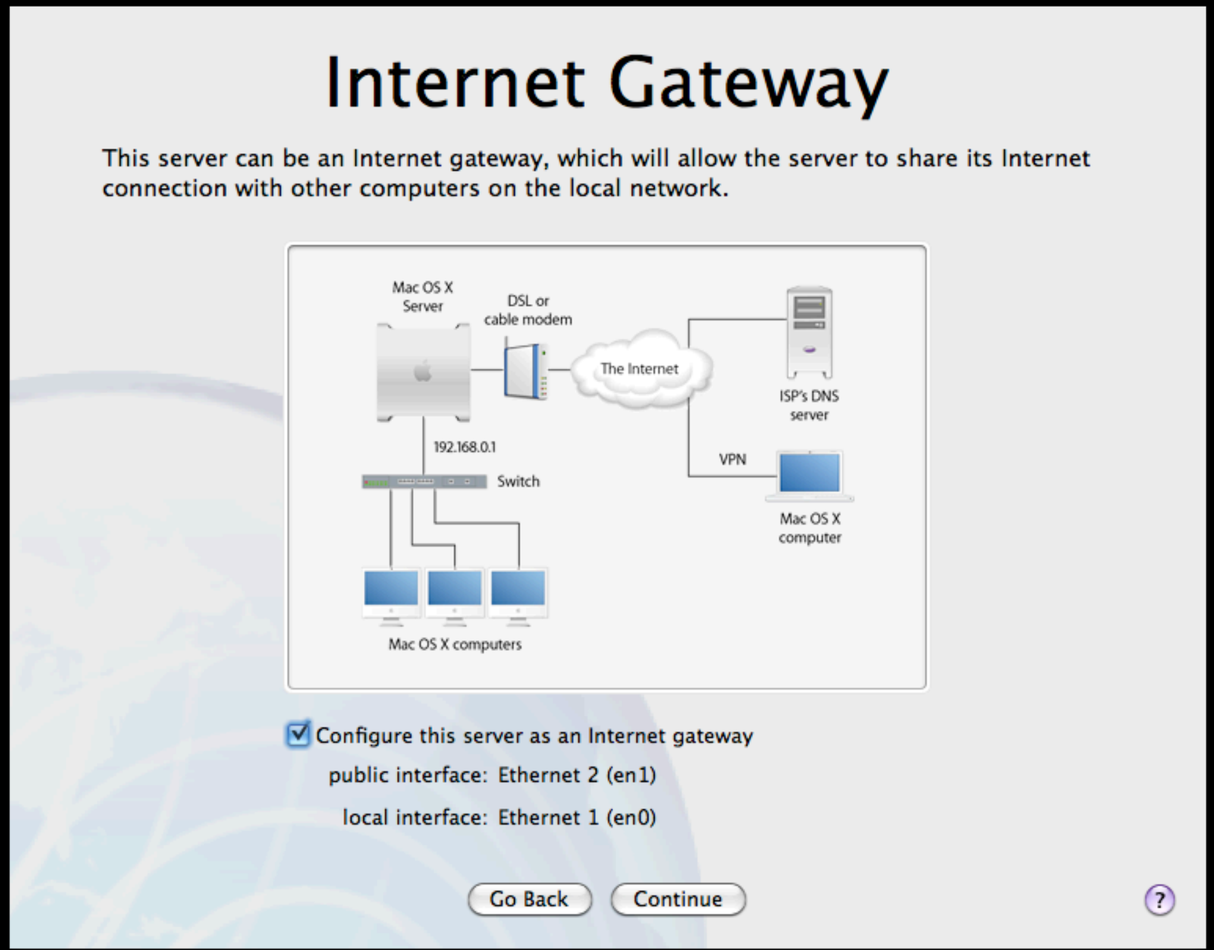
public interface: Ethernet 2 (en1)

local interface: Ethernet 1 (en0)

Go Back Continue

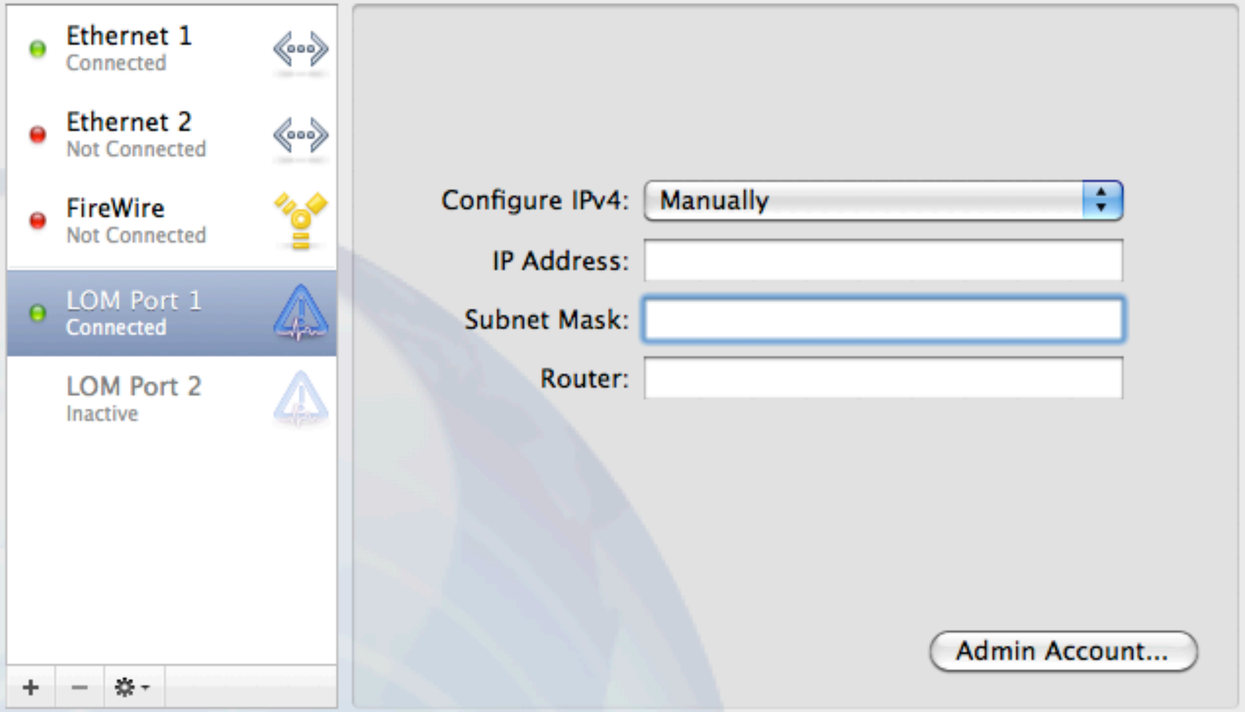
Internet Gateway—Under the Hood

- Appears before network pane
- Appears when
  - You have two connected interfaces
  - At least one is not connected to a DHCP server
- Enables NAT, DHCP, DNS, firewall
- Full access from private interface



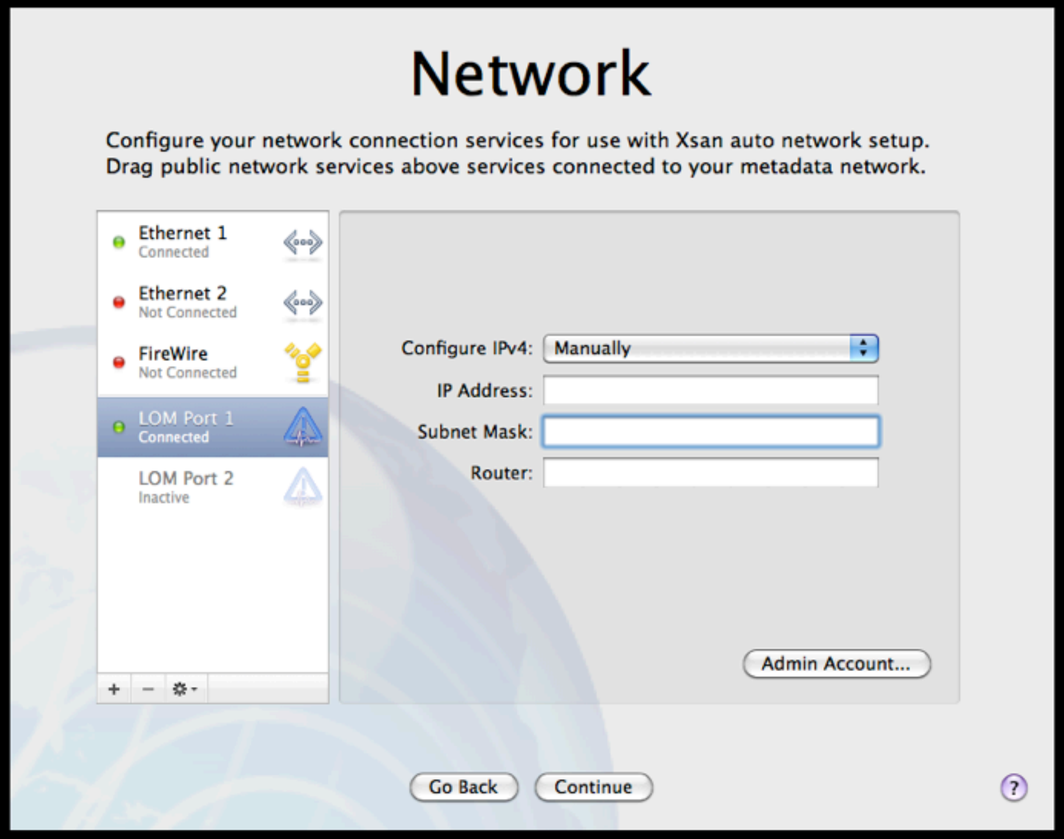
Network

Configure your network connection services for use with Xsan auto network setup.
Drag public network services above services connected to your metadata network.



Network Setup—Under the Hood

- Can use AirPort and FireWire
- Can disable interfaces you do not want
- Settings are applied NOW
- Remote setup keeps connection open



AirPort Management

An AirPort base station has been detected. Mac OS X Server can manage this base station for you to help ensure that your server's services are accessible.

Enable AirPort automanagement for "My AirPort"

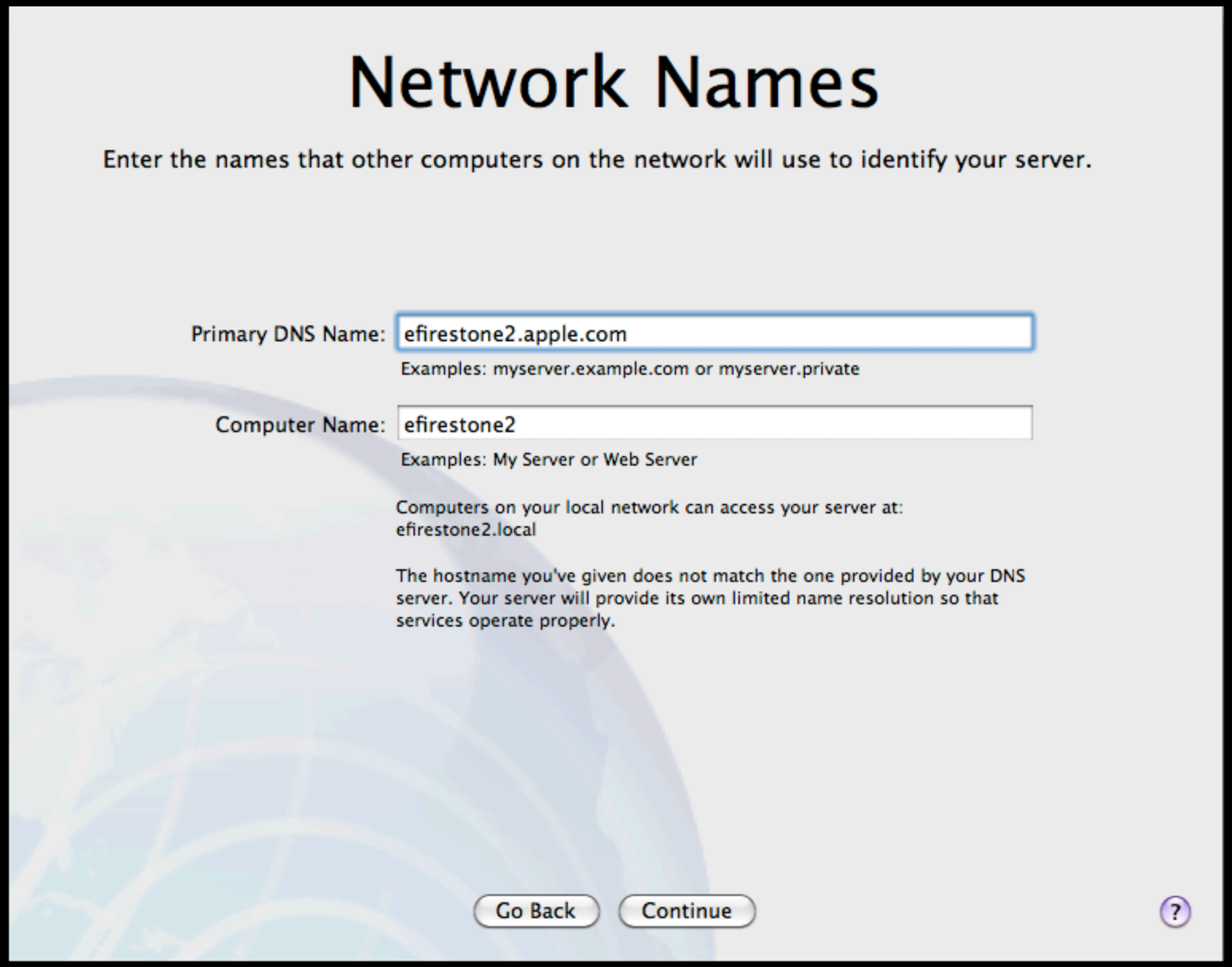
AirPort admin password: •••••••

Go Back Continue

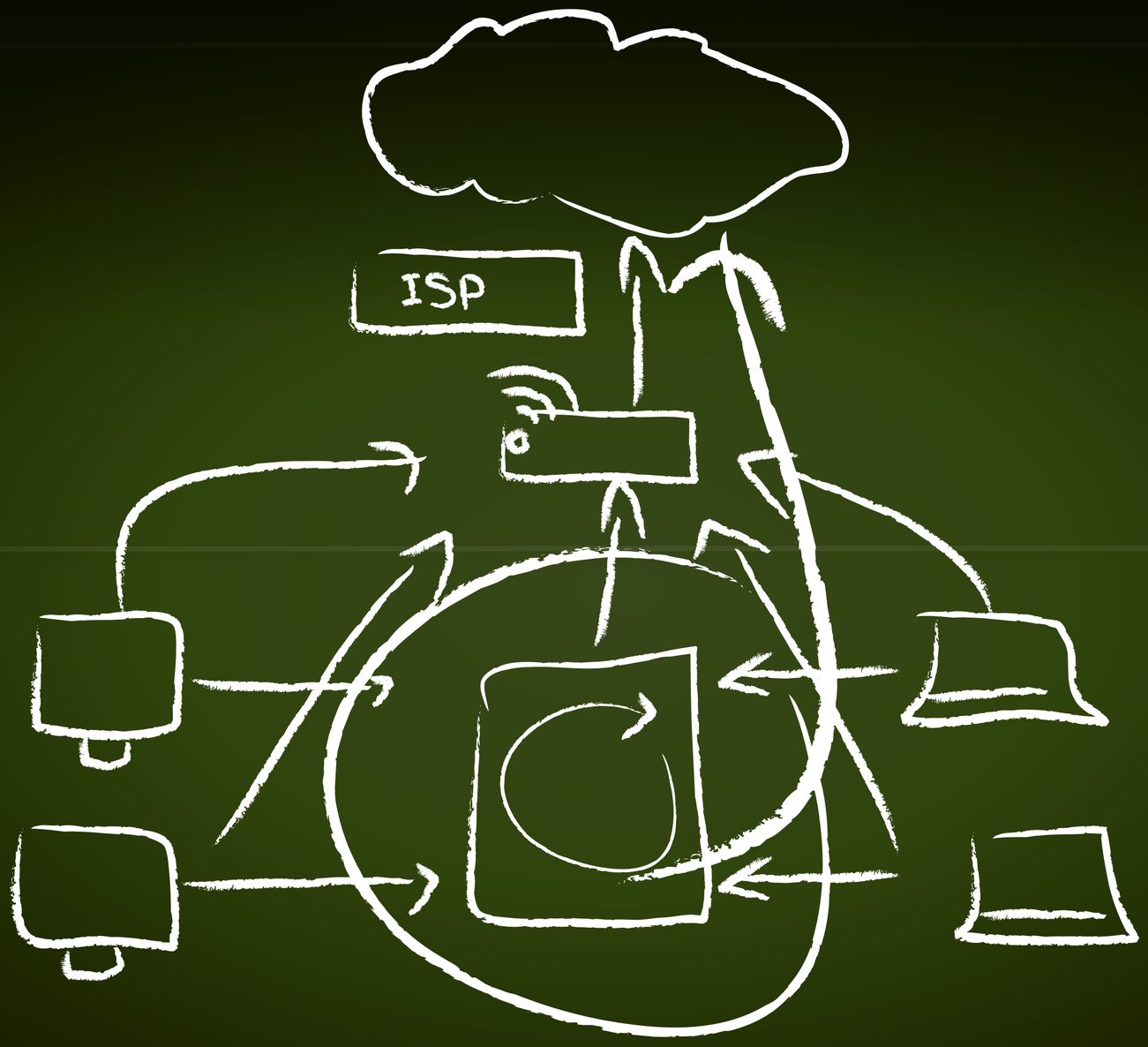
AirPort Management—Under the Hood

- Appears if AirPort or Time Capsule detected
- Configures Server Preferences security
- Creates static DHCP reservation in base station
- Allows for DNS configuration

Computer Names



Minimal DNS



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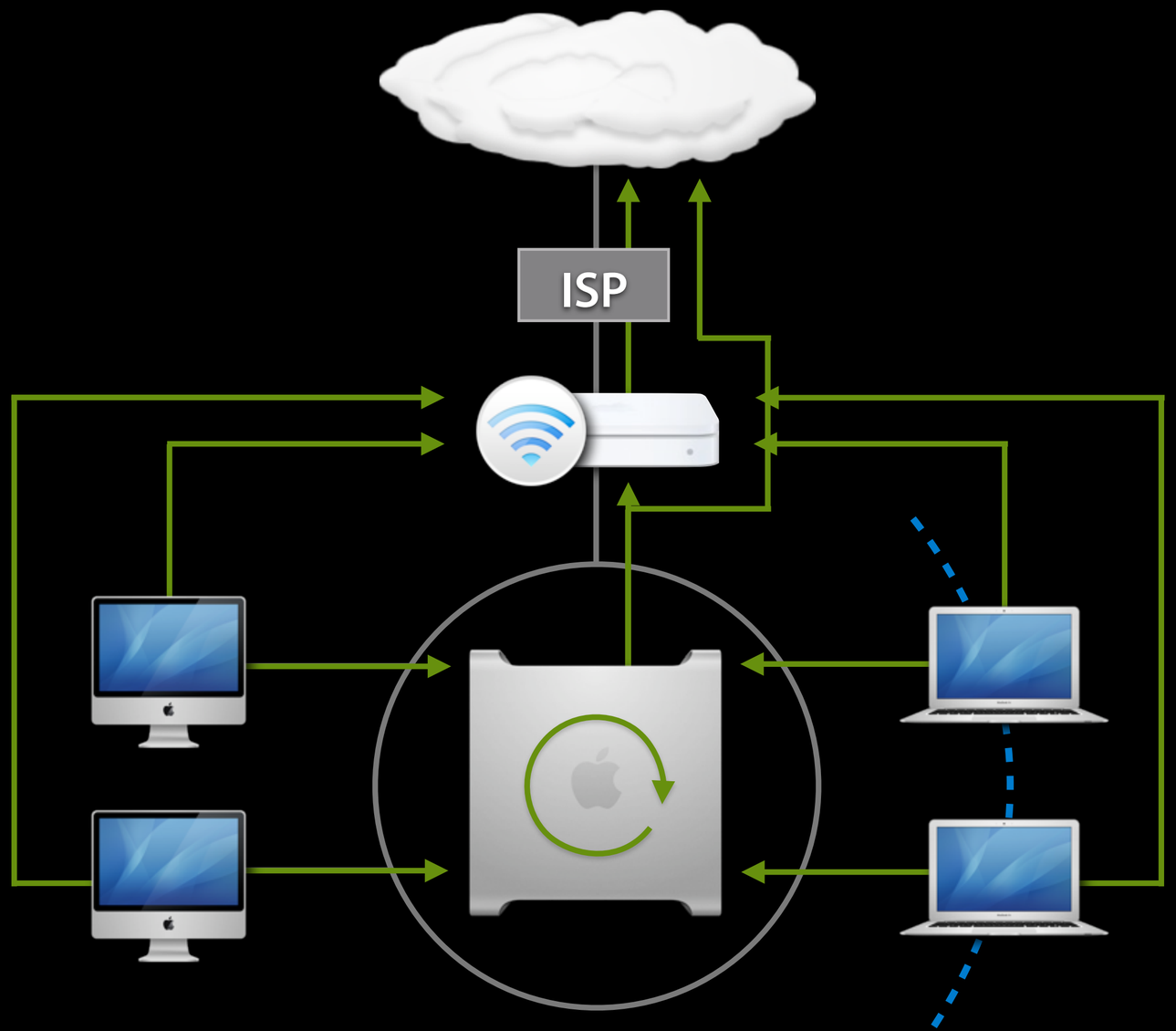


Minimal DNS

www.example.com

*.example.com

*.example.com

Server
???

www
Mail
Chat
FTP
...
...
...
...
...
...

Minimal DNS

www.example.com

server.example.com

*.example.com

server.example.com

www

Mail

Chat

FTP

...

...

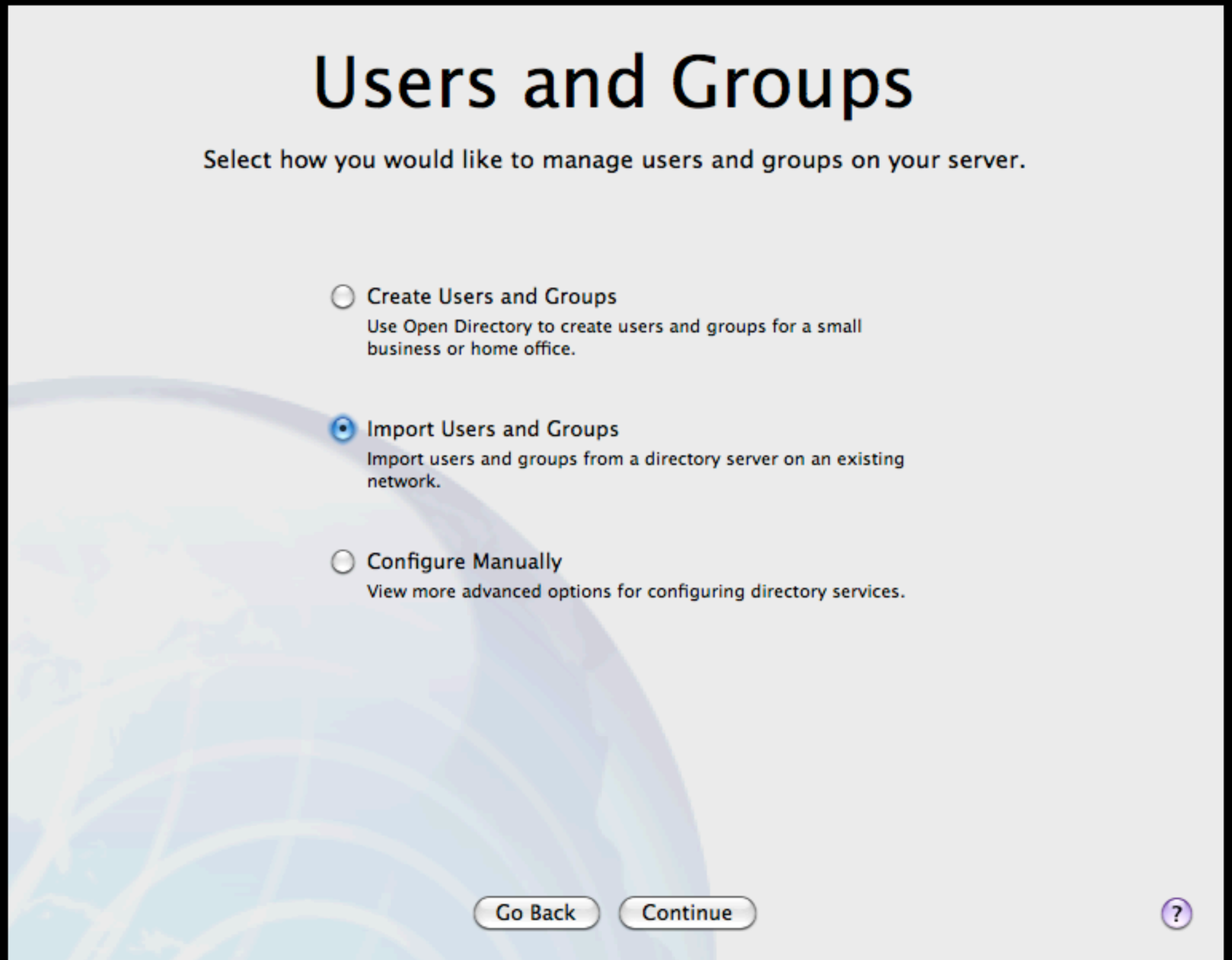
...

...

...

...

Directory Services



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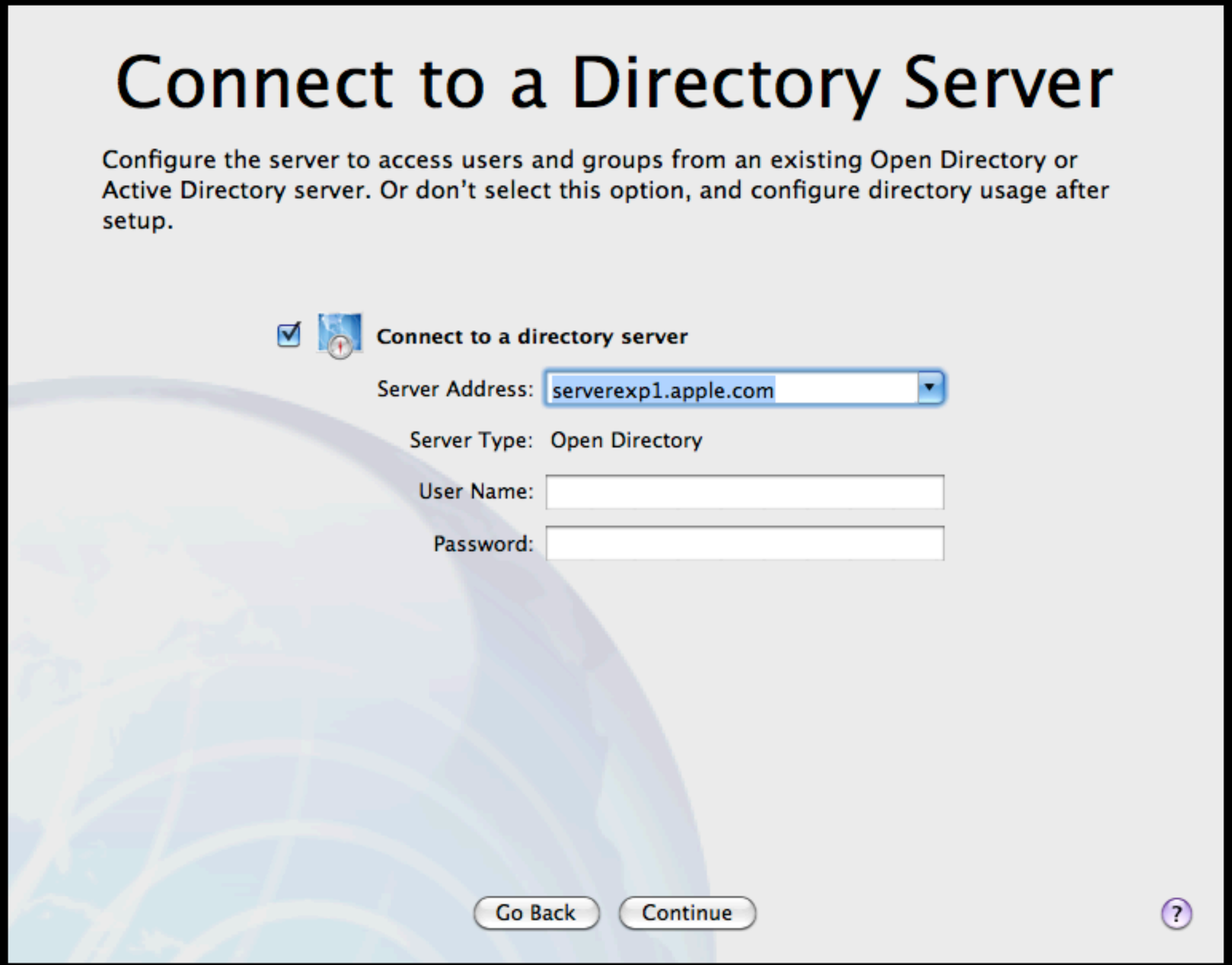

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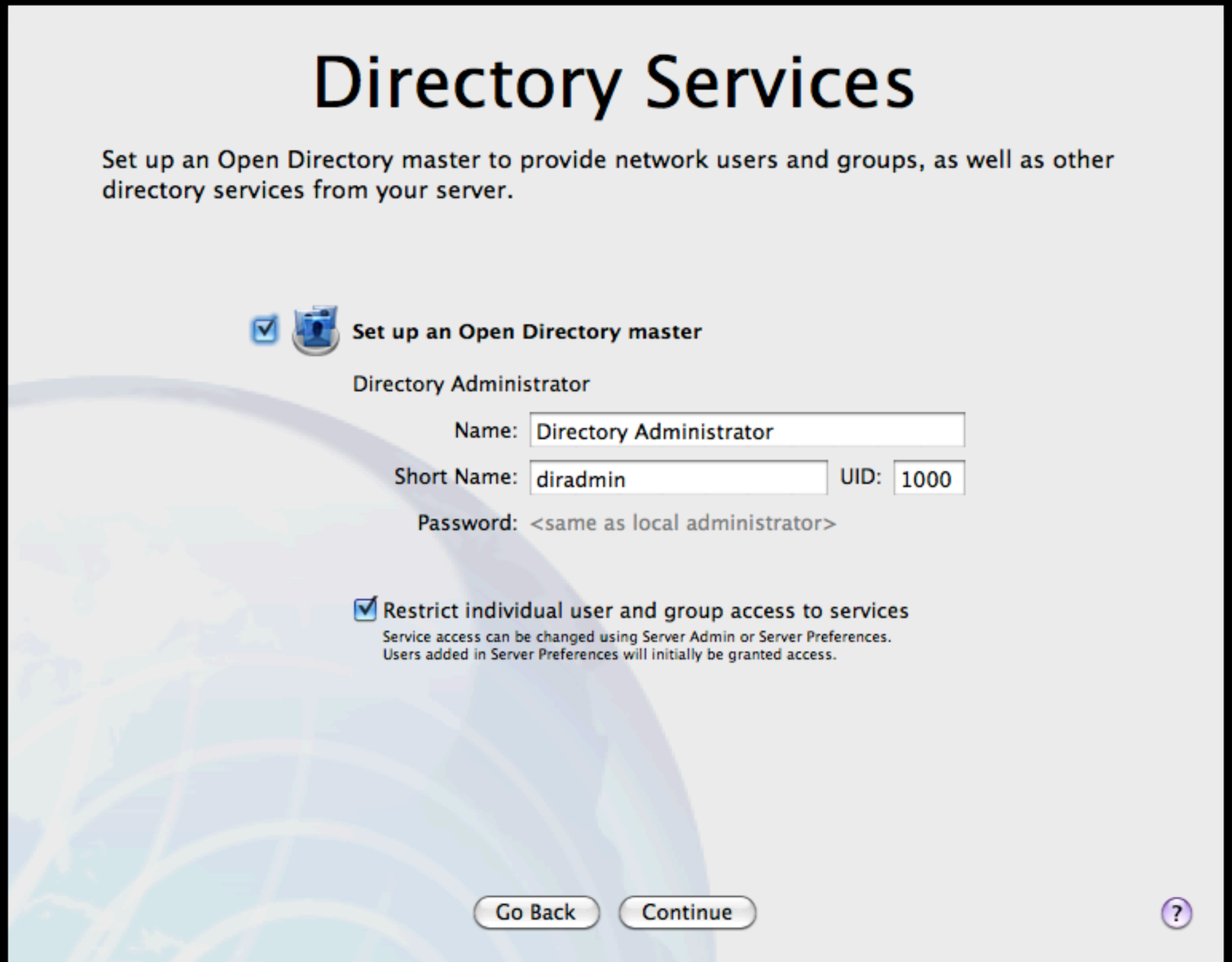


Services

Select the services you would like enabled on your server.

File Sharing
Create shared folders for exchanging files and backups.

Address Book
Synchronize and share contacts.

Calendar
Schedule events and share calendars.

Instant Messaging
Exchange instant messages and have video conferences.

Mail
Send and receive mail on the Internet.

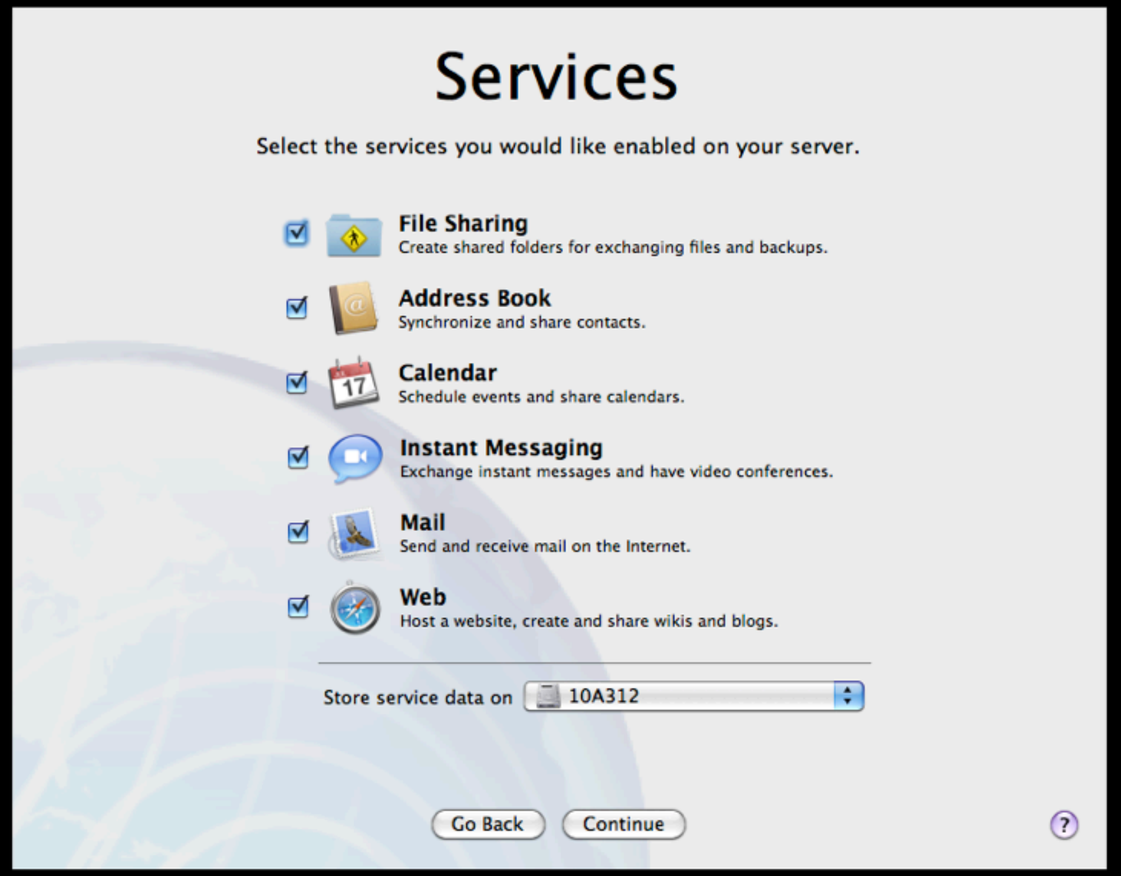
Web
Host a website, create and share wikis and blogs.

Store service data on 10A312

Go Back Continue

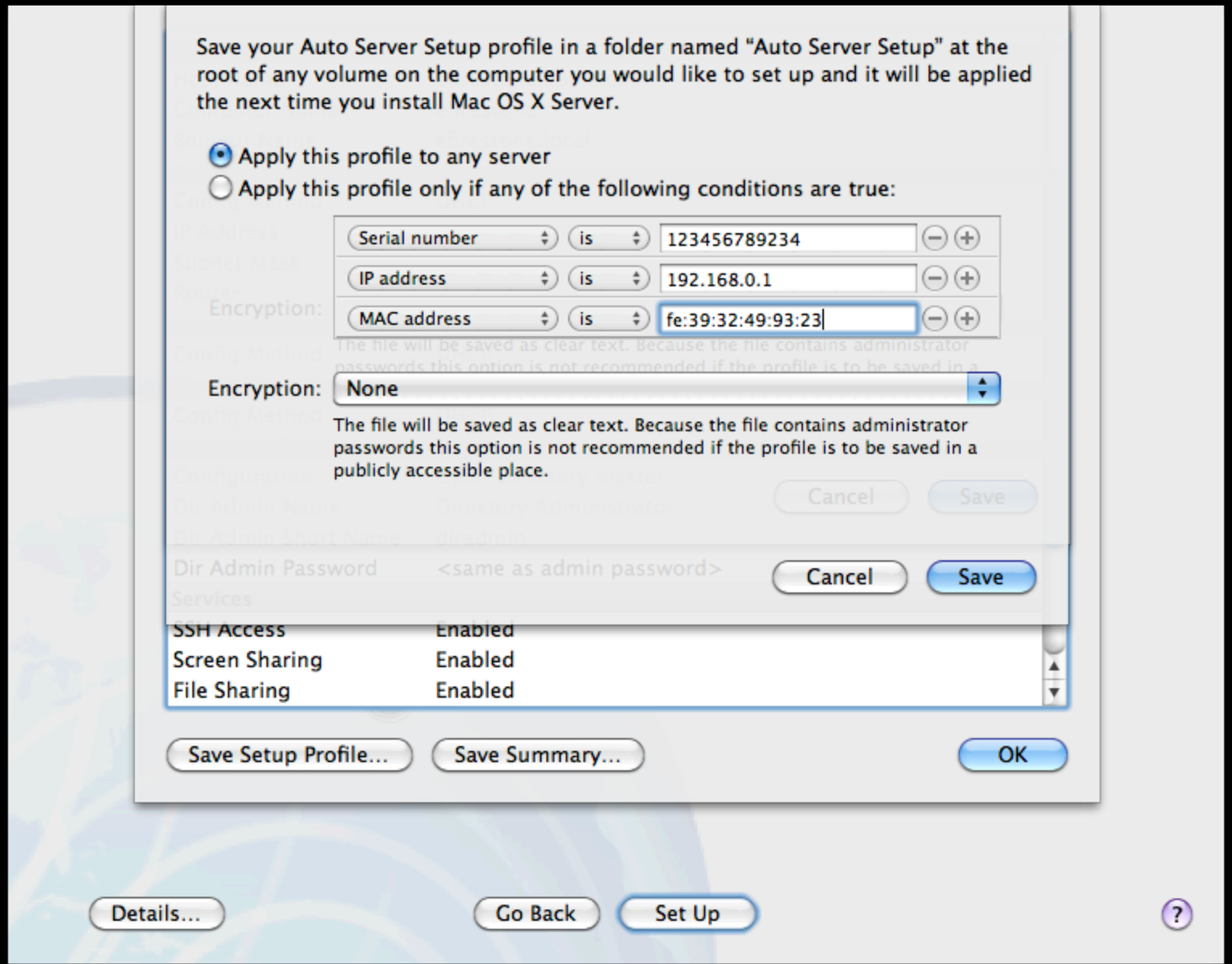
Services—Under the Hood

- Can set service data location
- Example web data path: /Volumes/Data/ServiceData/Web
- Great for SSD configs
- Nine different services relocated
- Does not migrate data



Demo

Auto Server Setup



Server Preferences Connection Edit View Window Debug Help

Tue 1:58 PM

Mac OS X Server Next Steps.pdf

Server Preferences

Show All

Accounts

Users Groups

Services

File Sharing Address Book iCal iChat Mail Web VPN

System

Information Logs Graphs Time Machine Security

Mac OS X Server Next Steps.pdf

Server Preferences

Show All

Mac OS X Server Snow Leopard

Next Steps.

Congratulations! You've successfully set up Mac OS X Server, the world's easiest-to-use server operating system, and you're now ready to use many of the exciting services that it has to offer. To enhance the security, accessibility, and overall usefulness of your new server, there are a few additional changes you should make to your network, and this document will help you get started. These items may require changes to components of your network such as routers and other servers. If you don't have access to these components, contact the person who's responsible for them.

Users and Groups

Some of the services running on your server require users to enter a user name and password to access them. Use the Users pane and Groups pane of Server Preferences to create accounts and manage the users and groups who access your server. For detailed instructions, search Server Preferences Help for "managing accounts."

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Certain tools for managing your users, groups, and other resources, such as Workgroup Manager and iCal Server Utility, enable you to log in using your directory administrator. Your directory administrator has the user name “diradmin”, and its password is the same as the admin user you created during setup.

Configure DNS

The domain name servers you’re using don’t have an entry for the domain example.com, and therefore your clients won’t be able to access your server using the name myserver.example.com. To fix this, purchase your domain name through your ISP or from a public domain name registrar, and ask them to configure the domain to point to 168.254.1.2. To provide easier access to your services, create an entry for the name www.example.com that points to your server.

Add a Mail Record

You’re running a mail server for your organization, but the domain name servers you’re using don’t have an MX (mail exchanger) record for directing mail for the domain example.com to your server. If your organization has its own DNS servers, ask your IT department to add an MX record for your server. If your organization doesn’t have its own DNS servers, configure your MX records through your ISP or with the public domain name registrar you used to register your domain.

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Users and Groups

Some of the services running on your server require users to enter a user name and password to access them. Use the Users pane

Create a Signed SSL Certificate

The server can use an SSL certificate to identify itself electronically and securely communicate with users' computers and other servers on the local network and the Internet. The SSL certificate provides additional security for address book, iCal, iChat, mail, and web services. These services can use the certificate to securely encrypt and decrypt data they send to and receive from applications on users' computers.

You can use the self-signed certificate created for your server when you set it up, or a self-signed certificate you created, but users' applications won't automatically trust it and will display messages asking if the user trusts your certificate. Using a signed certificate relieves users from the uncertainty and tedium of manually accepting your certificate in these messages. In addition, a man-in-the-middle spoofing attack is possible with a self-signed certificate, but not with a signed certificate, and that means users can trust the services they are accessing.

To use a self-signed certificate, open the Information pane in Server Preferences, click the Edit button to the right of SSL Certificate, select "Use SSL certificate," and then choose an available certificate from the top part of the pop-up menu. For more information, search Server Preferences Help for "using an SSL certificate."

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Admin Tools

Server Preferences

Server Preferences

Demo

Q&A

WWDC Session Survey

You can rate your sessions on the WWDC Attendee Site.

Survey forms are located on each session description page at:

developer.apple.com/wwdc/attendee

More Information

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Apple Training and Certification
http://training.apple.com

WWDC09